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A Nebraska Apiary and Its "Boss."

THE picture of my spiary sent herewith was taken last June. The "old man" in the foreground, with hat in one hand and smoker in the other, is the Boss (that's I.). The corner of the building to the right is the corner of the shop and honey-house. The low shed building at the right in the background is where I store bees for winter. It fronts south, and holds one row of hives. I set the hives about three inches apart, and pack short hay or straw all around and over them. The front is closed, all except three inches at the bottom.

In preparing for winter I first take the sections out of the supers, and have boards cut to fit down on the brood-frames, nail cleats on the ends of the bottom for a bee-space above the frames, and bore 15 to 20 holes thru the board for ventilation, and for moisture to pass thru. I pack the super with a chaff-cushion, pieces of old quilts, or anything of the kind at hand, and have no trouble with bees freezing.

The trees shown are cherry, crab-apple and apricot. There is a large orchard west and north of the yard, and dwelling and other buildings south and east. The picture

does not show all the hives, several being hid by the shrub on the left.

My bees increase from 13 colonies, spring count, to 32, by natural swarming. During fruit-bloom and first crop of alfalfa they did well. The second crop of alfalfa was spoiled by the cabbage butterfly, and dry, windy weather almost ruined the fall pasture, so I will have but little honey to sell this year. It is selling at 12½ cents per section.

I should have stated that all but the hive in front stand in three rows, running north and south. The picture was taken from the southeast.

I hope for a better season next year, and the continued prosperity of the "Old Reliable." I. H. PAGE,
Thayer Co., Nebr.



The Outdoor Wintering of Bees.

BY F. A. SNELL.

TO winter our bees with any great degree of certainty good protection must be given in our Northern States.

In mild winters like we have had the few years past, bees will winter with some degree of success, but the wise bee-keeper will trust to no such way of doing business, as it is very risky, and more food will be consumed than when the bees are kept warm and comfortable at all times, which can only be the case when the bees are well packt with some warm material, as wheat, oat, buckwheat, or clover chaff, or planer-shavings. When thus packt with any of them on all sides, and on top, with a little upward ventilation given to the hives, the bees should winter well, where good stores are at hand, and a good supply of young bees



Mr. I. H. Page and his Apiary, in Thayer County, Nebraska.

are reared in the early fall so the colonies are composed largely of bees reared during September and early October.

For many years I have packt about 40 colonies each fall to winter out-of-doors. Of course, different methods have been tried with varied successes and failures. The new ways were tried with a few colonies only, as I have held fast in the main to that which had proven good, until I found something which proved better after a trial of at least three winters, knowing that one winter only is a very slight test of any method.

One experiment made some 25 years ago with three colonies proved a perfect failure, as the bees all perisht before warm spring weather came.

It is said with much truth that we often learn more from our failures than from our successes. I know this was a good lesson to me, and has been kept well in my mind ever since.

I have a shed 80 feet in length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in width, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ high at the eaves. Posts are set 8 feet apart, to which the front, back and roof joists are fastened. The front and back are of shiplap lumber, so fastened as to exclude all storms. The roof is made of wide boards of good quality, which should be kept well painted to exclude all storms. These roof-boards, as well as front and back boards, are 16 feet long, running lengthwise of the bee-shed or house, as one pleases to style it.

A rack made of 16 feet fence-boards with cross-pieces 4 feet apart, into which nails are driven thru the fence-boards, afford strong stands upon which the colonies stand during winter. During summer I have a row of hives standing about two feet from this shed and in front of it. The shed or bee-house faces the south, so the bees may get the benefit of the sun when flying from their hives during winter.

In placing the bees for winter, the front and roof are easily removed. The chaff packing is thrown over onto the roof at the north side of the shed. The hives are then set on the rack in the shed, a few at a time, or all, as preferred by the apiarist. I usually put in one length, and then fasten on the front to the shed; next pack the chaff in front, between, and at the back of the hives. A frame covered with wire-screen is placed on top of the brood-chamber over the top-bars, and chaff packt on top of the hives and solid up to the roof of the house, which is then placed on for winter, excluding all storms.

The next length of the house is then filled, setting the hives near the shed back of where they were during the summer, and bring other hives from any near-by part of the yard to fill up all the available space in the house. The work is continued until the space is filled, and closed up for winter.

A passage-way is given the bees over the top-bars, under the screen; the latter excludes all mice, and permits the moisture from the bees to pass off, leaving the hives and combs dry, and at the same time retaining the heat of the bees mostly within the hives. Too much importance cannot be put on keeping the bees, hives, combs and food dry and warm during winter.

An entrance-way is given the bees to and from the hive by placing a piece of $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 inch board the width of the hive in length, and 4 inches in width, nailed to $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch strips 4 inches long, and laying these pieces of boards flat at the hive-entrance with the cleats down. The packing at the front of the hives rests on top of these, and the bees pass under in going out or in.

The width of entrance to the hive can be varied to suit the wishes of each bee-keeper. I am not fully decided as to just what is the best width, but for strong colonies I think 6 to 8 inches in width by $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch deep is about right. I have tried widths from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to full width of my hives, which is 15 inches in the clear.

Such a house as here described, with good, careful packing, I think can only be surpast by a good, dry cellar, in any Northern winter or cold climate, for safe wintering of bees.

During winter at least, the hives should tip forward so as to run off the moisture if any accumulates on the hive-bottom.

The hive-covers are left off during winter with my methods of wintering bees, either in the cellar or out-of-doors.

There are some advantages that may accrue from wintering a part of our bees in the cellar and a part outside. Should our house burn down during winter, and our bees be all stored in the house-cellars, we would meet with the loss of all our bees, when, if a part are packt outside, they would probably be spared, and a nice start could be made

the following season, if it should prove a fair one. With 40 colonies in the spring, and a good season, the number could be increase to 80 or 100 by fall, and some little surplus honey secured, with good management.

During mild winters the flights had by the outdoor bees are pleasing, and, if the stores are not very good, quite beneficial.

I have used, on a small scale, chaff hives for wintering, but on the whole I do not like them. These hives are unhandy to work with in summer, and the packing becomes damp, and, too, seems to furnish a place for ants and their nests. However, I have not tried the later patterns or styles.

Carroll Co., Ill.



"Hundred-Dollar Queens"—Historical.

BY HENRY DIDWELL.

ONE April day, some years ago, I sent Rev. L. L. Langstroth \$25 for one Italian queen, and while I was waiting for her arrival I removed a German queen from one of my strongest colonies, and the drone-comb from all the others, replacing it with worker-comb.

The queen arrived by express about May 10, costing \$3.75 for charges. I introduced her into the queenless colony, and in the course of one month her worker-brood appeared in great numbers, and some ten days later drones appeared—about the time I first found eggs in the queen-cells. These queen-cells I removed, replacing them with cup-cells from the other hives, and gave the cells with eggs in, one to each of the strongest colonies, first removing the queen the day before and subsequently destroying all the other cells. I also removed the drone-combs as fast as the queen laid in them, and put them into the strongest colonies to mature, replacing them with drone-comb. With all my care I found some drones of the brown variety in a number of hives, but I have this to relate, that the young queens were more apt to mate with a similar drone to those in her hive.

From the Langstroth queen I reared 302 queens, and sold her in August for \$20.

The yellow bees did twice as well as the brown ones on account of their superiority, which was principally due to their greater prolificness, the yellow queens laying 4,000 to 5,000 eggs a day in the working season, while the brown queens laid about 2,000; and I had to double the capacity of the hives the yellow queens were in by giving them an additional story, which they occupied with brood. This enabled the yellow bees to reproduce themselves so that the young queens were as good as the mother queen, and this is the secret of getting and preserving \$100 queens.

A mile south of where I lived was a long lake, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, beyond which the brown bees could not be found, but the yellow bees flew across and brought back some 2,000 pounds of thistle honey the first season I got them, and I was satisfied that they doubled my yield of honey. To avoid in-breeding, I offered Mr. Langstroth \$100 for another queen as good as the one he had sent me, but I subsequently learned that Nature had provided a remedy to offset the evil effects of in-breeding, by feeding the males and females different kinds of food to grow them apart, so they could be bred together.

My yellow bees were very uniform in color, but I noticed an occasional bee more clear and transparent than the others, and it occurred to me that if I could get queens from these eggs they would be more yellow, and after three years of careful selection I got rid of the brown on the end of the queen, but, unfortunately, in wintering my bees in trenches, in Minnesota, a gopher got in and filled the trench with dirt, and I lost what I had gained there. I have been trying the same experiment here, and have succeeded in producing, the past season, three queens purely mated. all yellow.

Sedgwick Co., Kan.

“The Hum of the Bees” in the Apple-Tree Bloom is the name of the new bee-keeper’s song—words by Hon. Eugene Secor and music by Dr. C. C. Miller. This is thought by some to be the best bee-song yet written by Mr. Secor and Dr. Miller. It is, indeed, a “hummer.” We can furnish a single copy of it postpaid, for 10 cents, or 3 copies for 25 cents. Or, we will mail a half-dozen copies of it for sending us one new yearly subscription to the American Bee Journal at \$1.00.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

Report of the Proceedings of the 30th Annual Convention of the United States Bee-Keepers' Association, Held at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5, 6 and 7, 1899.

BY DR. A. B. MASON, SEC.

[Continued from page 758.]

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON HONEY.

Pres. Whitcomb then gave the following explanation:

"In some remarks made at the Omaha convention relative to the influence of climate on honey, I was slightly misquoted, as these remarks were only intended to compare the effects of climate on the kinds of honey produced in our own climate, and not to contrast our own honey with that produced in Texas, Florida, and other Southern States. I said that taking white clover, for instance, we were not able to compete in richness, density, and flavor with Minnesota, Wisconsin, northern New York and Canada. In our own State we have found that the best premiums are taken by the more northern counties, while in heartsease honey they were not able to compete with our own locality. I have been a newspaper man for more than 20 years, and know what a controversy thru the press means, and have foreborne making this explanation until this time in order to do full justice to the bee-keepers of the South, whose product I am little acquainted with, and whom I recognize as producing fine honey of their class, and which we could not hope to produce, or even make a comparison with any other produced anywhere. I am not at all surprised that these remarks, going out as they did, should be resented, but trust that my explanation will be received in the kindly spirit in which it is made."

The convention then adjourned until 1:30 p.m.

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was called to order by Pres. Whitcomb, and after singing the "Convention Song" and "The Hum of the Bees in the Apple-Tree Bloom," the discussion of Mr. Danzenbaker's paper was resumed.

THE HIVE DISCUSSION CONTINUED.

Dr. Miller—It is a little easy for us to make general statements that are hardly warranted. Mr. Abbott is generous with his ridicule. We want the masses, and I am of the mass. Perhaps it is a matter of locality. I have tried producing section honey without separators. I would like to dispense with the expense, but it costs too much to dispense with them. Mr. Danzenbaker says it is not wise to use hanging frames when we lose half the bees with them. I think sometimes it is a great advantage to have the hanging frames if we could use them without loss; but I cannot afford the loss. I don't lose half my bees, tho. These separate statements about this case and that case do no good.

Mr. Danzenbaker—How many did you lose last winter?

Dr. Miller—About half. I have two Danzenbaker hives, and the rest have open-end frames; part of them are Hoffman frames, and I wish they were in other frames. The two colonies in Danzenbaker hives were strong.

Mr. Hershiser—I have had a little experience with the Danzenbaker hive, perhaps more than some of you. I lost more bees last winter in double-walled hives than in the Danzenbaker single-walled hive. The objection I have is the bother of tinkering hives.

Mr. Coggshall—I have no closed-end frames. They are all hanging frames.

Mr. Stone—I would like to ask Mr. Danzenbaker a question. I have never used closed-end frames, but in turning the hives, won't they all run out?

Mr. Danzenbaker—Just reverse the sections and leave them there until the honey is ripe, then turn them back again. Bees get ahead of us sometimes.

Mr. Cook—To manipulate bees to the best advantage, use the reversible frames. I like the reversible frames for honey production. The best way to stimulate brood-rearing is by reversing. The honey will not run out. In shipping

it is the jarring that breaks the comb. It is put in before it is ripe.

Mr. Stone—I am sure my honey was ripe, as some frames were put upside down, and the honey didn't run out. It moistens, or something.

Mr. Cook—I understand that if the bees put it there it won't run out.

Mr. Danzenbaker—Not if you turn it just a little.

Mr. Hahman—I would like to ask Mr. Cook a question. We all know that bees build right side up. When we reverse doesn't it stand the brood on its head, so to speak?

Mr. Cook—When bees build cells they build them at right angles, or nearly so.

Mr. Miller—When you reverse that will it trouble the queen about brood-rearing with that slant to it?

Answer—No.

Pres. Whitcomb—I believe Mr. Danzenbaker's hive is as good as anybody's hive. I have no choice. I believe when Father Langstroth invented his hive it was as nearly perfect as could be.

Mr. Poppleton—We want a different hive. I understand that this discussion is limited to comb honey.

Dr. Miller—Do you mean to say that a hive that is used for comb honey is not as good for extracted honey?

Mr. Poppleton—I do. Anything that is manufactured for a special purpose is better for that purpose than what is made for general purposes. I also think that we have different temperaments, and can do best with different implements. My experience is, that the long hive, single-story, is the best.

Dr. Miller—I believe that, perhaps, is the thought of a good many, and I don't believe that we can impress that too strongly on our manufacturers. They tell us, "You want a hive that will do for extracted honey, for some time you may want to use it for extracted honey," and in that way they have held my nose down to the grindstone. I am glad Mr. Poppleton is here.

Mr. Best—Isn't there something in the bees? I have supers for comb honey and supers for extracted honey, and I could see no difference. Both hives were filled with honey.

Dr. Miller—What kind of honey was it?

Mr. Best—White.

Mr. Stone—Put on two section supers.

Dr. Miller—I don't believe he extracts from the broodnest. There is just as much distinction between these sections even tho they are up and down.

Jas. McNeill—How large are Mr. Poppleton's frames?

Mr. Poppleton—My frames are 12 inches square, inside measure; hives are 36 inches long, 13 deep, and 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ wide, all inside measure. This is the standard size I use, but have in use others of different lengths, both shorter and longer.

Mr. McNeill—Are they separated by a brood-chamber?

Mr. Poppleton—No. When I use a single super I can keep far better control over a colony then when working with the double brood-chamber. If they are rearing young queens I know it.

Mr. Coggshall—While that might do down South, it would not do everywhere.

Mr. Poppleton—I used it in Iowa 20 years.

Mr. Coggshall—with the double brood-chamber there is plenty of room for them to go down. I can tell by the looks of the extracting-combs if the colonies are queenless. The drone-comb will be more polish than when the colony has a queen. If there are little cups, and these are polish out, they are queenless.

Dr. Miller—There is a great deal in Mr. Coggshall's argument, but we must not forget that we are not all over the world. Mr. Poppleton stands almost alone; he is almost a crank; but if he were in Germany he would be doing like everybody else. It is all right for Mr. Poppleton, but it would be a bad plan for us.

Mr. Niver—Mr. Poppleton has 100 colonies, and he wants each one to do its best. Mr. Coggshall has 1,300, and he wants to get the most speed.

Mr. Danzenbaker—in Florida a double brood-chamber hive would be best on its side.

Mr. Stone—I believe locality makes no difference. I use 10-frame hives, and I notice that they don't have honey enough to fill the outside frames. If I should keep on extracting, I don't believe they would ever fill the hive. I don't keep bees to see how much I can get from them. I do it for fun.

Mr. Danzenbaker—Did I understand the member to say that he doesn't put the sections on until the brood-chambers are full?

Mr. Stone—No, I don't put them on.

Mr. Danzenbaker—That is where you make a mistake. If you put your sections on the very day the swarm goes in, the same hour if possible, you will get more honey. Fifteen years ago I bought some honey for 50 cents, and paid 40 cents for some other. I get 20 cents now.

A paper by Mr. P. H. Elwood, of New York, was read next, entitled,

Can and Ought Bee-Keepers to Control the Honey Market?

It would seem to be an easy matter for bee-keepers to control the price of honey when nearly all the honey produced is sold by commission men. Each producer can easily instruct his merchant as to the price he wishes his goods sold at, but unless there be co-operation in fixing the price he will not be much benefited by so doing. If he alone attempts to fix a price above the average, his goods will remain unsold. If, however, all producers unite on a fixt or uniform price, the result will be entirely different. It is this uniting that is the difficult part.

In nearly all kinds of business co-operation has been successful except among the agricultural classes. It is difficult to see why an intelligent class of men cannot figure out the cost of producing a pound of honey, and add a reasonable profit thereto for a selling price. We all know that a large crop can be produced more cheaply per pound than a small one, therefore the first step is to ascertain the amount produced and its location in the country. Then a committee of producers and middlemen can fix a price below which it is not desirable to sell.

Establishing the price of honey is now largely the work of a few individuals, and too little attention is paid to the size of the crop. I happen to know that the efforts of one man (Mr. Segelken) last fall very materially raised the price of fancy comb honey, which was scarce. It was not proposed that this scarcity should affect the opening prices of honey. By so doing the wholesaler would reap the principal profit of this scarcity, instead of the one legitimately entitled to it—the producer.

It may be said that it will be difficult to establish a price for the many sizes and styles of packages offered. A minimum price would strike an average grade, and no objection would be raised to an advanced price for a particularly desirable or fashionable package, of which the supply may not be equal to the present demand. It is safe to say, however, that with a full supply of the various shapes and styles of the one-pound package of comb honey, there will not be much difference in price when attractively put up.

I do not see what objection can be raised to an arrangement of the kind proposed which is wholly advisory and not compulsory. Its fairness and merits would secure its general adoption. While carrying with it the idea of giving a living profit to the producer, it would also benefit the consumer by some supervision over the distribution of the crop, thus preventing a glut in some markets, as at present, while a scarcity exists in others.

We can learn something from the fruit-growers as to organization, but the task before us is simple, as our goods are not perishable. The present crop will market itself, but with a full crop thru the country co-operation between bee-keepers and middlemen will become imperatively necessary in order to maintain living prices.

P. H. ELWOOD.

Mr. Selser—I am sorry that the paper is so short, for I thought it would be one of the most interesting. The great trouble in marketing honey is shipping honey to the commission man. Mr. Wood was here yesterday. Mr. Segelken was also here. There is one gentleman here that sold him part of his crop at a fair price, and it never went to New York, but to Pittsburg. When there is any fine honey around Philadelphia I hear of it, and I try to keep myself in touch with the honey market so that I can quote prices. I went down to the market and saw honey that had been sold for 10 cents that was worth 15 cents. The fact was that the commission man knew no more about honey than a cat. I want to emphasize this to every bee-man, not to ship honey on commission. I think there is no other one thing that does so much to bring down prices. They would not pay my price. It hurts me, of course, and it hurts the producer more than it does me.

Mr. Root—I think Mr. Selser's mistake is that there are two classes of commission merchants. We do buy honey, but sometimes after we have bought honey it goes down in price, and we have it on our hands. If we had it on commission we would not have lost so much. It depends upon who the commission men are, and upon who the buyer is.

Mr. Poppleton—Mr. Root is right, but I sell to commission men when I can get more than in any other way. I sell both ways, in every way.

Mr. Selser—Does not the responsibility of the man make a difference? But some men worth half a million are not fit to sell honey.

Mr. Abbott—I am glad Mr. Selser has said what he has, for I think that the whole commission system is a humbug. He might as well ask you to loan him the goods as to ask you to send him the goods on commission. You cannot do for others as well as you can do for yourself. My wife and I never both leave home at the same time. She staid at home this time. A gentleman came into our place the other day and askt my wife what we paid for honey. She said "11½ cents." He said that the man across the street told him we paid only 9 cents. My wife is not given to ridicule as I am, but in this case she said the man across the street lied. The man came to me. He had left honey with this man, Mr. Willman, but he had plenty of honey on hand, and began to kick about the price. I didn't know the man, but I told him my price, and he told Mr. Willman the honey was sold, and I was glad to handle it, for there were men waiting to buy at 14 cents a pound. In this case the commission man lost money. It was a little batch, so he didn't lose much, perhaps \$2.00. I haven't sold the honey yet, for I believe it is best to hold onto honey, for honey will be honey before bees fly again. But it is a mistake to send honey to this, that and the other man. I pay people for honey before I see it, and sell goods for cash. I always get the money, or they don't get the goods. I do business on a cash basis.

Mr. Selser—There is only one trouble with Mr. Abbott; he lives in the West, and we want him in Philadelphia. Cannot you come on here?

Mr. Abbott—I would spoil your business. [Laughter.]

Mr. Selser—There is no demand for honey now. If those persons who are pushing honey on the market would wait 30 days, honey would advance. There is not very much call for honey in September, but if you will wait until October or November you will get better prices.

Mr. York—We have honey commission men in Chicago—not as many as we used to have, however—and I agree with Mr. Abbott in one thing, and that is, that I get cash and pay cash. I don't always pay when I get the honey, for people know that I will pay for it just as soon as it is sold. But the price is agreed upon before the honey is shipt to me, so there is never any trouble. A commission man said the price of honey was 13 cents per pound. When askt if he had honey, he said "No." There was no honey on the market. What did he know about the price? One of the Chicago commission men is in Colorado buying all the honey he can get his hands on. I knew of one place where there were five carloads that they were holding for better prices.

Dr. Miller—Before you hang all the commission men I want to say one word for them. I believe I have a right to hire a man to sell honey for me if I don't want to sell it myself. That is all there is to the commission business. The honey is mine until it is sold; if the commission man does not pay me, I can jail him for it. There have been years when I couldn't sell one pound of honey, and those were the years when I considered the commission man my friend. If you sell it to a rascal who cheats you out of your price, it is no worse than to sell to a man who will not pay after he has the honey. I remember one year, when honey was very scarce, the commission men bought it up and had it on their hands. But who sets the price? The commission men. They put the price in the bee-papers. They set the price for us, and I think we ought to say to the commission men, "You are wronging us." I have said it in papers, and you ought to say it at every opportunity. Suppose you sent honey to a commission merchant who quotes 8 cents a pound. When he sends returns he sends 9 cents. You are pleased, but his quotation has helpt to lower the market. The commission men put honey down for one reason and another. Once in awhile one will put it away up. Quotations are not as they ought to be.

Mr. Selser—The price of honey is fixt by one thing—supply and demand.

Dr. Miller—Not always.

Mr. Selser—I quote Philadelphia and New York, for I think they are the biggest markets in the United States.

Dr. Miller—I have seen Mr. Selser's quotations, and I have thought, "Is that man a rascal?" His prices are nearly always above others.

Mr. Selser—You can watch my quotations. If honey is

16 cents I quote 15 cents. The one cent is allowed for commission, but I do not handle honey on commission.

Dr. Miller—That is the point upon which we need instruction. If honey is quoted 13 and 14 cents, I understand that that quotation means that we will get 13 and 14 cents, less the commission, freight, etc.

Pres. Whitcomb—Freight and cartage must come out, leaving about 10 cents. If what Mr. Selser says is true, then we have been fooling ourselves out of one cent a pound. The bee-men in the country don't know what they will get for their honey. There has been a good deal said about commission men. I have many friends among them, but they do not handle honey. If you go to a dollar-and-a-half hotel you don't expect to find a four-dollar hotel. If we want the best class of honey we go to the producer. The commission man never will do justice to honey, for he often handles a poor article.

Mr. Danzenbaker—I have been a farmer, and when I had anything to sell I had no trouble in getting a good price. I sent a sample of beeswax to a dealer, and he offered me 27½ cents per pound. I kept back ten pounds of the wax because I thought it was not good enough. He sent me 28 cents—one-half cent more than I expected. I know a commission man who bought comb honey, and as he didn't want to bother with it, it was allowed to get dusty, and a man came along and paid 8 cents for it. I sometimes let commission men sell honey for me. If I have honey that is a little "off" I don't want people to know it is mine, so I take it to a commission man and I set the price.

Mr. Hershiser—I think Mr. Danzenbaker is right. When I leave honey with a commission man I set the price. This year I left honey with a commission man, and he was offered 5 cents for it. I said I would not sell honey for 5 cents, so he gave the man my address and I sold it to him for 7 cents. The bee-keeper knows what the net price would be; it is only necessary for him to set the price.

Mr. York—One reason why I do not believe in the commission business is the great temptation to be dishonest when doing business that way. It is too great for many commission men to resist.

Mr. Niver—I was down on the Elk Street market in Buffalo, and I saw some very nice clover honey there. I askt the man in charge the price. He said "12 cents." I told him honey was scarce this year, and this was worth 15 cents. He said *no*, honey was not worth more than 12 cents. His name is Townsend, and he quotes prices in Gleanings in Bee-Culture.

Mr. Hershiser—I was down there on the market after Mr. Niver was there, and he was selling it for 12½ cents.

Mr. Root—There is one thing that the bee-papers can do—they can refuse to quote commission prices. We don't want to be hasty, but it will perhaps be best to limit quotations to a cash basis.

Mr. Niver—Mr. Townsend told me that it was none of my business.

Mr. Hershiser—Commission men are apt to speak a little short, especially to honey-men. I don't think we ought to be too hard on them if they show a disposition to be honest. In Pittsburg the markets are a little higher than anywhere else, because the honey-flora is scarce around there.

Dr. Mason—Is a man honest when he sells honey that Mr. Niver says is worth 15 cents for 12 cents?

Mr. Hershiser—I think so. I don't believe in assailing a man's honesty.

Mr. Niver—I don't wish to assail Mr. Townsend's honesty, for I know the man, but I thought he was a little short. He had no right to say it was none of my business.

Mr. York—Batterson & Co. were lately quoting beeswax at 30 cents a pound. I wrote them, offering them some fine wax at 28 cents; they then offered 26 cents delivered in Buffalo! Of course, I didn't ship any to them. This over-quoting of the market ought to be stopt; also the taking of over 10 percent commission.

Mr. Poppleton—I don't like Mr. Selser's quotations. He should quote the selling price.

Mr. Danzenbaker—I could sell honey to one man for only 15 cents, but quotations fixt it at 16 cents. Whenever I have found a commission man that didn't know prices, I bought the honey he had, and kept up the price.

Dr. Mason—if I were selling honey thru commission men I'd like Mr. Selser's way. Then we know just what we will get.

Mr. Selser—in regard to these quotations, Mr. Poppleton has hinted at a very good point, and that is, that it costs a great deal more to send honey from Florida than from New York. Who fixes the price of honey? When I quote honey I don't go to commission men to find out prices. I

am governed by supply and demand. When I went to college my professor taught me that a thing was worth only what it would bring. If I start out and fix a price for comb honey, and I see that there is a great deal of comb honey in the market, and it will not bring what I have quoted it at, I offer it for a lower price.

Mr. Hutchinson—it seems to me that the simplest way is for the commission men to quote the price of honey. We know what freight will cost. How does he know just what it will bring?

Mr. Danzenbaker—When I see his quotation I know what he will pay.

Mr. Selser—Mr. Danzenbaker is correct, and yet he is not. I don't go to the commission man to buy honey. I get it from the producers.

Dr. Miller—I am inclined to believe that Mr. Selser is incorrect about what other firms' quotations mean. Some would make this mistake: There is no commission to come out of his, while with others there would be commission. There ought to be some way that we could be *sure*. I ought to know before I write what the commission is. Here are two points equally distant from me, and I ought to know if there is a difference in commission. I believe there often is.

Mr. Wander—Why would it not be a good idea to have a committee, and let that committee be the editors of honey quotations in the bee-papers; and knowing all about it they can influence prices.

Pres. Whitcomb—The scheme is to quote large prices.

Mr. Root—I think we as editors might do a great deal. Awhile ago I wrote an article about this, and if you noticed the price advanced in a very short time. In regard to commission, there was one time when commission men charged 10 percent.

Mr. Abbott—Did you ever have this trouble, where commission men quote prices when they have no honey?

Mr. York—A commission man in Chicago said that no man can do business there on a 5-percent commission.

Mr. Hutchinson—Do you suppose the 5-percent men would allow their names to be used?

Mr. York—I think not. Ten percent is about right.

F. G. Herman—Mr. York, can't they make a limit in the price of honey on commission?

Mr. York—Yes.

Mr. Root—We ought to know if honey is scarce.

Mr. Hershiser—It is about one-third of a crop this year. At this point Mr. York proposed the following amendment to the constitution of the Association, and after thorough discussion it was recommended for adoption:

Whenever a local bee-keepers' association shall decide to unite with this association as a body, it will be received upon payment by the local secretary of 50 cents per member per annum, providing that the local association's membership dues are at least \$1.00.

Mr. Howe thought the local secretaries had enough to do without added work.

There was a rambling discussion as to the benefits of membership in this Association at this point that the reporter failed to get, but it was proven to the satisfaction of all present that membership in the Association is a practical benefit.

Dr. Miller—Membership is a practical benefit.

Mr. York—A year ago the Red Cross Society were doing relief work in Cuba. They wanted a dollar a piece from individuals to carry on their work. I paid my dollar. It didn't help me, but I was not sorry I paid the dollar, for it helped others. If membership in this Association helps to prevent adulteration, won't it pay? This world is awfully selfish. The average person, I am sorry to say, seems to want to get 75 cents worth for an investment of 25 cents.

[Continued next week.]

York's Honey Almanac is a neat little 32-page pamphlet especially gotten up with a view to create a demand for honey among should-be consumers. Aside from the Almanac pages, the forepart of the pamphlet was written by Dr. C. C. Miller, and is devoted to general information concerning honey. The latter part consists of recipes for use in cooking and as a medicine. It will be found to be a very effective helper in working up a home market for honey. We furnish them, postpaid, at these prices: A sample for a stamp; 25 copies for 40 cents; 50 for 70 cents; 100 for \$1.00; 250 for \$2.25; 500 for \$4.00. For 25 cents extra we will print your name and address on the front page, when ordering 100 or more copies at these prices.

The Premiums offered on page 782 are well worth working for. Look at them.



The "Old Reliable" seen thru New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Richards, Ohio.

THAT CITY-APIARY PICTURE.

And now we have a city apiary in which we can actually see some houses—which doesn't try to look like "a lodge in some vast wilderness" (lodge itself left out). Pleasant to see the skill with which Mr. Horstmann makes the best of his apiary. Capital idea is that of his to have something more esthetic than stones on his hives. Shade-boards must be weighted, and a big flower-pot has the requisite weight, sure enough. But in case very precious plants were so exposed, and in case a regular "jimmycane" should come along, might there not be a sad wreck, and lamentations from one side of the house? An army-pan full of dirt makes a good weight, and will not break—but I was disgusted to find I could not plant phloxes and things in them and have them thrive—too much oxide of iron soon permeates the soil. Page 673.

SULPHURING COMB HONEY FOR WAX-WORMS.

Mr. Doolittle is so eminent and excellent in almost all that pertains to apiculture that it is almost pleasant to be able to throw a stone at him once in awhile. His method of killing worms in section-honey, page 674—well, he makes it work, and others probably can if they're canny. But he surely could, if he tried, get up a less idiotic way of burning the sulphur. When a big lot of sulphur is dumped on some coals several things happen. A large fraction of the sulphur melts, runs down among the ashes, and thenceforth does neither good nor harm. Another large portion, instead of burning, changes to pure vapor of sulphur, rises, encounters cool air, and changes back to the solid form again as extremely minute particles of sulphur mixt in the air like smoke. This is capable of doing harm, and not capable of doing much good, I take it. Another portion of the sulphur is imperfectly burned, and becomes vapor of sulphurous acid. This is what we want; and if we only knew some way to get this and nothing else we'd be happy. Not quite positive, but I do not think this alone would damage the looks of comb honey, even if it was somewhat in excess.

Lastly, another portion of the sulphur is perfectly burned, and becomes vapor of sulphuric acid. Wish I was better posted as to the effect of sulphuric-acid vapor. My impression is that it does both good and harm pretty freely—that is, quite destructive to animal life, and also quite damaging to the appearance of surfaces with which it comes in contact. Hot fire and abundant supply of air are understood to favor the formation of this latter kind of vapor. Who'll help us out of the wilderness? If any of you has a honey-room 10x10 feet, and eight feet high, Mr. D.'s formula would call for *eight pounds* of sulphur—evidently enormously more than there is any sense in using. Say, try *one* pound of sulphur mixt with seven pounds of ashes, and burn it over a bellows draft.

DOES RHEUMATISM "ROOM" WITH HONEY-EATING PEOPLE?

"Rheumatism practically unknown among those who eat much honey," eh? I am not sure that I like such a flippant way of saying things which would be immensely important *if true*. I am heartily in favor of *finding out* about several such things; but proclaiming them in an unqualified way just now may impress the general public with the idea that we don't care very much what we say. Page 674.

THE SWEET-TOOTH MICE.

I think Mr. Dadant in error, page 675, where he says mice are very fond of honey—only try to eat it when very near starvation, would be the way I should say it. They are fond of bees—and also gnaw combs because fond of gnawing things up on general principles. But then, besides the world's universal mouse, there are several American species more or less prevalent. Some of these latter may have a sweet tooth, for aught I know.

NOT "ROOTLESS" GUESSES ON APIARIAN STATISTICS.

Ernest Root gets to business well in his estimate of what we would be glad to know, the United States honey

statistics. Good thing to have one anchor to hold on to, in room of drifting on an endless sea of guesses. The fact that something over 50,000,000 sections per year are used on the average is the anchor—and the pseudo-statistics of the States and the nation are the "false lights on the shore." Coming down to guesses, his guess that 500,000 people own bees (one or more colonies), and that 200,000 people take some practical interest in their bees—this is a fair and luminous guess, and will do to lean on a little till we have something better.

TEMPTINGLY BEAUTIFUL GIRLS.

Now see the winter of our (bachelors') discontent
Made worser by the plan of York.

Editorial note, page 680. He's just going to make the girls more beautiful and tempting than they are now by washing their faces with honey. Stop him, somebody? [If Mr. Hasty will just be slow about letting the girls in his neighborhood see that item on page 680, he'll not need to call for anybody to stop us. But perhaps Mr. H. is waiting for the perfectly beautiful girl. If so, he might furnish the honey to some nice girl neighbor, and try it on.—EDITOR.]

GETTING CRISSCROSS NEIGHBORS TO KEEP BEES.

Get your cross-grained neighbor to keep a few bees himself, and he'll cease to rage and pitch so against your bees. Page 680. Guess that's so—but it strikes one at first like the mouse-plan of putting a bell on the cat—rather difficult of execution. Still, perhaps with sufficient craft and patience it might be done. Inoculate him now and again with small doses of the wonders of bee-lore. By-and-by when a late after-swarm of very small value alights on his tree, tell him you'll give them to him, and also hive them in a box or keg for him. If he takes this bait of yours, converse with him frequently about *his bees*. Got him sure, if he shows signs of wanting them fed up to winter over, instead of "taking them up" and realizing on their slender stock of honey. Even if he decides to take them up, you'll get him next year.

RAMBLER'S DIME SCALES.

Those scales of Rambler's, in which a common 10-cent spring balance is made to weigh the daily gains of a hive, is well worth remembering. (Balance the hive with pole and stones, and then attach the spring balance so as to take the additional weight of the day's gathering.) Page 683.

A GOOD BUSINESS NAME.

What a friendly face is that of William A. Selser, that opens in No. 44! And how suggestive the name is—"Sell-sir!" It's one-third of the business to produce honey, and two-thirds to sell it. This pleasant friend not only sells his own honey, but also that of a great many brethren who are a little lame on the mercantile two-thirds. Did you ever reflect what an amazing lot of people have names germane, somehow or other, to their business? Partly runs in the blood (names originally bestowed on account of business) and partly just the reverse (the suggestions of the name turning the bearer's thoughts in that direction) and partly, of course, by chance. This county has an undertaker named Coffin, and another and prominent one named Couldwell. The leading dynamite dealer (Toledo) is named Rummel. The Cincinnati mercantile firm of Ketchum & Cheatham is oft bespoken as an example; and a multitude of illustrations meet us at every turn.

BEE-KEEPERS' EXCHANGES.

As to commenting on the paper "Why Bee-Keepers' Exchanges Fail," perhaps I might as well wait until I can comment on "Why Bee-Keepers' Exchanges Succeed." However, it seems that in some places they do succeed to a certain extent—very like the boy succeeded in catching the woodchuck, because they *must*; no one man being able to get just his own honey alone disposed of at the distant market without having charges eat it all up. Page 691.

THOSE BRAGGING HONEY-YIELD TABULATIONS.

The tabulation of the honey-brag, by Mr. Adrian Getaz, is a very unusual and remarkable paper. Better mark it and keep it where it can be got at for reference. But how are we going to manage it, anyhow, to believe that Dr. Gallup got 750 pounds, and Mr. Snyder 700, and Mr. Maley 718, and Mr. Doolittle 566—and still harbor a private notion that those Australians fib about their larger figures, running up to 1,250? Page 693.

"LIGHTNING HARRY" IN CUBA—HOW(E)'S THAT?

And so our lightning Harry—Harry Howe—has got to Cuba and is running three apiaries there. And they have

"location" there allee same as here. His three apiaries do not run alike, tho on a line only 11 miles long. Page 694.

HONEY FROM WILD ROSES.

And the "upper ten" in Constantinople are pampered, it seems, with a honey gathered in a region of wild roses, and very conspicuously flavored therewith. Would like to be a "Constant 10" long enough to get one taste of that honey. Page 699.

FLOWERS WAITING FOR INSECT VISITS.

How curious are Nature's ways—in that flowers, effectively covered from insect visits, remain in bloom several days the longer for it, *waiting for them*. Hard to be an anti-bee skeptic in the face of such evidence as that; Page 700.



CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.

A Beginner's Questions.

1. How can I start with queen-bees? Will I have to have other bees to feed them? I saw queens advertised in my paper at \$2.00 each. I am thinking of getting some.
2. Could I rear bees in the same neighborhood with other bee-keepers?
3. What is a nucleus?

SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWERS.—1. A queen can start alone without any other bees, construct a nest and build up a colony, if she is a bumble-bee queen, but not if she is of the hive-bee sort. A queen of the latter kind is utterly worthless without a force of workers. So far as feeding is concerned, she might feed herself, altho that wouldn't do so well; but she wouldn't know a thing about building combs, she couldn't tend baby or clean house, and she would be chilled to death in a temperature that would be just comfortable with a family of workers around her. If you will watch the advertising pages of this journal, you will find queens advertised for less than \$2.00 in the spring, unless you want something special for a breeder.

2. Yes, you can rear bees in the same neighborhood in which other bees are kept, unless others already have all the bees the territory will bear, in which case it would be bad for them and you to add any more, and you ought to find some locality where there is less danger of overstocking.

3. There's about the same difference between a nucleus and a full colony as there is between a little boy and a full-grown man. With only bees enough for one or two combs, it's a nucleus. By all means get a good text-book on bee-keeping.

Proper Spacing of Brood-Frames.

If you were going to use the Quinby frame spaced with nails the same as you do your Langstroth frames, and winter the bees on the summer stands, which would you use, $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch spacing? I mean, of course, from center to center. Do you consider the $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch spacing any better than the $1\frac{1}{2}$ for wintering out-of-doors? PENN.

ANSWER.—I would use the same distance from center to center, no matter what the means of spacing. But if you insist upon knowing whether $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$ from center to center is best, I must confess I don't know. Nearly all hives made nowadays are made with measurements favoring the $1\frac{1}{2}$ spacing. Yet some whose opinions are entitled to respect refuse to follow the crowd, and stick to the $1\frac{1}{2}$ spacing. In favor of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ it is said that that is the measure-

ment bees use when left to themselves. Others say they use $1\frac{1}{2}$. In the cases I have examined, the bees seemed to have been impartial, sometimes using a spacing nearer one measurement, and sometimes nearer the other. But my observation has been somewhat limited. Counting brood-comb $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick, the actual distance between two combs with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch spacing would be about 25 percent more than with $1\frac{1}{2}$ spacing, and if the bees are packt just as densely in one case as in the other, a colony with bees enough to cover 7 combs with $1\frac{1}{2}$ spacing could cover 9 with $1\frac{1}{2}$ spacing. Very likely there is an advantage in that—at least at times. But it is just possible that in early spring it might be a disadvantage to have so few bees between two adjacent combs, for too few could not generate sufficient heat. On the whole, it is possible that one spacing may be about as good as the other.

Honey at the Cape of Good Hope.

Can you give me any statistics concerning the export or importation of honey at the Cape of Good Hope? If not, can you tell me where such information can be secured?

ROB ROY.

ANSWER.—I'm sorry to say I can neither give the information nor say where it can be secured. Possibly this may meet the eye of some one who can tell.

A "Guess" Wanted.

The question I am about to ask is one to which, it seems to me, you can very reasonably reply by saying, "I don't know." Nevertheless, I am going to ask you for your "guess," because I believe your guess will be worth more than mine.

Along towards the last of July I began feeding a strong colony of bees with a view to making it swarm, as I wanted a few queen-cells. On Aug. 6 I examined and found no cells started, so I took out the frame on which was the old queen, and continued the feeding. The colony swarmed Aug. 21, and, of course, the swarm had a virgin queen. It occurred to me along in September to examine the hive of the swarm, but I could find no evidences of the presence of a queen. I made a few more examinations during September, with the same result, and concluded that I should have to buy a queen for the swarm. Before doing this, I made another examination and found a queen on one of the combs, but there were no signs of brood to be seen. The last examination, I think, was in the early days of October.

It seems to me that the queen should have been fertilized before the end of August, and that she should have been laying early in September. There was no lack of drones, and the honey-flow was quite good all thru the last-named month. I am puzzled to know whether I have a fertile queen in the hive or not; and, if not, why not?

IOWA.

ANSWER.—I "guess" that the queen is no good and never will be any better. I don't know why. Barely possible it is a physical deformity that is not discernible to the naked eye. On the other hand, it is possible that the queen is all right, especially if no honey was coming in after the time she ought to have been laying, say Sept. 1. Some queens stop laying early—much earlier than others—and the same thing that would make a young queen stop laying Sept. 1 might keep a young queen from beginning to lay.

By way of keeping up your hope till next spring, here are three cases given in a French bee-journal, L'Apiculteur:

1. July 26, 1897, I took the queen from nucleus No. 1. Altho I kept watch from Aug. 25, I found no laying till Sept. 13, when I found one egg. This single egg was destroyed, and the laying ceased. Jan. 20 I took away the queen, and the comb on which I found her had worker-brood in all stages.

2. July 29, 1897, I took the queen from nucleus No. 3. Kept watch from Aug. 28, but never saw any laying. Feb. 26, 1898, I visited this nucleus, and the first frame I took out had worker-brood of all ages.

3. July 27, 1897, I took the queen from nucleus No. 4. I found no eggs till Sept. 13, when I found about 60. Sept. 22 eggs were still present, more than one in some cells, but they never hatcht, and were destroyed by the bees. Feb. 26, 1898, I took away the queen, and one comb had brood in all stages.

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.



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United States Bee-Keepers' Association.

Organized to advance the pursuit of Apiculture; to promote the interests of bee-keepers; to protect its members; to prevent the adulteration of honey; and to prosecute the dishonest honey-commission men.

Membership Fee—\$1.00 per Annum.

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GEN'L MANAGER AND TREASURER—Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa.

VOL. 39. DECEMBER 7, 1899. NO. 49.

NOTE—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England:—Change “d” or “ed” final to “t” when so pronounced, except when the “e” affects a preceding sound.

Improved Spelling seems to suit Dr. Mason. In his department, “Good Things from Other Journals,” in the Bee-Keepers’ Review, he says he is pleased to see the steady but sure advance it is making, and glad to note that some of the bee-papers are not behind. The “t” for “ed” in the American Bee Journal looks odd to him for a time, but now he thoroly enjoys it, and hints that he is expecting the Review to help on the needed reform.

Inky Drops from the Smoker, their cause and cure, have been for years troublesome problems for many bee-keepers, and it is not to be regretted that Dr. Miller’s attempt to give a cure in this journal was not a brilliant success, for it has had the effect of bringing the attention of a number to the question, and now we have satisfactory light as to these dark spots. F. L. Thompson says a freshly cleaned smoker drops worse; Critic Taylor says dry fuel is the remedy.

Now comes R. B. Chipman, in the Bee-Keepers’ Review, and says: “The moisture produced by damp fuel is a trivial matter compared with the amount of steam produced by combustion.” While all will admit that the steam from combustion is considerable, they will hardly admit that it is of more consequence than the item of which Mr. Taylor speaks—the moisture that may be expelled by drying. Even supposing that the excess of moisture in damp fuel may not be as great as the steam of combustion, the fact remains that it is excess, and that it may be removed, while the steam of combustion is a constant quantity, alike present in damp or dry fuel. It is the excess that (like the last

straw that breaks the camel’s back), comes in to do most of the inky-drop business.

But Mr. Chipman agrees with what Dr. Miller said in this journal for Oct. 26, that the dropping is caused by the moisture condensing on the cold nozzle, and says, keep the smoker hot; while Editor Hutchinson agrees with Dr. Miller, that one part of the remedy is to keep a coating of soot on the nozzle so as to make it a non-conductor. Putting together all that has been said, if you don’t want dirty drops on your nice, white sections, the way to prevent it is to have fuel that is thoroly dry, don’t clean out the nozzle, but keep the lower part clean, especially the holes in the fire-pan, so as to keep up a brisk heat.

Barrels vs. Tin Cans for extracted honey seems to be one of the questions upon which there is undue positiveness on both sides. Editor Hutchinson had a long interview with the elder France at his home, and Mr. France felt indignant at the bitter objection to barrels. Having the barrels thoroly dried in advance, they have no trouble with leaking. Pointing to the door of the honey-house, Mr. France said:

“Don’t you see that the floor is just the right height, so that when a wagon is backt up there the floor and the bottom of the wagon are on a level? All you have to do is simply to roll the barrel into the wagon. Tin cans you can’t roll nor shove; you have got to pick them up and carry them. When you get to the railroad station, all you have to do is to back the wagon up to the platform and roll out the barrel.”

Most of the extracted honey in Wisconsin is put up in barrels. Some bakers and other large manufacturers prefer not to pay for more expensive packages. Mr. Hutchinson says:

“There is no doubt whatever that the men who buy honey from every class of producers, and then re-sell it to a varied class of customers, such men as Mr. George W. York, or the Roots of Medina, find the tin can a more desirable package. They have had a lot of experience, and ought to know what suits them, but they must not forget that ‘there are others.’”

Moral:—Use the kind of package preferred by those to whom you ship, but don’t use barrels unless you know that you can use them without leaking.

Shipping Comb Honey to Market.—A short time ago a large honey-dealer on South Water street (this city) askt us to call and see a small shipment of comb honey that had been sent in by a bee-keeper in this State.

Before shipping the honey the producer wrote the dealer that it was all white clover and basswood honey, supposedly of best grade of white comb honey, and the price agreed upon was 13 cents a pound at the railroad station of the shipper.

The honey came in, and to say that the honey-dealer was surprised, when he saw it, is to say it very calmly. It was all colors, all kinds of filling of sections, besides being “spotted, ring-streak and speckled”—some of it sort of kaleidoscopic when held up to the light. Some of it could hardly pass as a good grade of amber honey.

The dealer wrote the producer, telling him that the honey was not as represented, that he would hold it subject to his order, or allow him 10 cents a pound for it—fully as much as we should think it worth—in fact, we wouldn’t want to buy it at that price. Of course, the shipper thought that it was merely another case of the dealer trying to swindle him out of his honey, when the honey was not at all what it was expected to be.

We cannot understand why any bee-keeper should attempt to “work off” honey on a large dealer that knows many times as much about what various grades of honey

should be as does the producer, and also knows the market value of honey in his city.

We should say, never ship any but the finest grades of honey to a city market. Sell the inferior kinds at home, or give them away, but don't expect to get the price of the best for the poor grades. Or, first send a true sample of the honey you wish to sell.

When we examined the lot of honey referred to above, we really felt sorry for the dealer who had agreed to buy it. Some bee-keepers have much to learn yet about honey. What they think is the finest often turns out to be a very common or poor grade when compared with other shipments of honey. But the only way to learn some things is to get it by experience, even if it does seem to come high in that way.

Color of Honey.—Wm. Muth-Rasmussen complains in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture* that many bee-keepers do not classify their honey as to the color of the honey itself. A section of honey is judged merely by the outside appearance. In a room in which the light enters by only one window, hold the section up between the window and the eye, and thus looking thru the section you can classify it as to color. If the light enters at any other but the one place, the color of the honey can be seen only indistinctly. Mr. Muth-Rasmussen suggests having samples of various shades in small vials, these to be used as standards by which to classify honey. The editor thinks the candying would interfere with the usefulness of such samples, and hints that colored cards might be used instead, such cards not costing more than a cent apiece. It is earnestly to be hoped that Editor Root will not let the matter rest till such cards are produced. Even if they should not fully answer their purpose, it would be much to have *something* as a standard of color. At present, one man calls white what another calls amber, and perhaps the majority have no clearly defined idea as to different shades. By all means, Mr. Root, give us the color-cards.

To Our Foreign Subscribers.—This paragraph is for those of our subscribers outside of the United States, Canada and Mexico. It ought not to be necessary to announce it, but it seems that we must again repeat that any offers we make anywhere, do not apply to bee-keepers located in any country outside of the three above named. This should be self-evident on account of the extra postage to foreign countries. Whenever we receive any money from foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico) we just apply it all on subscription, and will stop sending the Bee Journal to such when the time paid for expires.

We trust this notice will be read by those foreign subscribers who have sent us money on our offers of queens, books, etc., in connection with the Bee Journal. We simply mail the Bee Journal to such for the amount they send, and make no other response.



MR. CHAS. C. MILLER, son of Dr. C. C. Miller, has recently been promoted to be clerk of the Inspector General at Havana, Cuba. He was in the Government War office at Washington previous to the appointment to his new position in Cuba. We wish "Charlie" every success wherever he may be.

MR. WM. A. PRVAL, of San Francisco Co., Calif., wrote us as follows, Nov. 22, about a great rain California has just been blest with:

"We have just past thru a great rainstorm. While we were not in need of it, it has been of untold benefit, as it assures us of a sufficient rainfall for the remainder of the season. There is not the least doubt but we shall have plenty of rain at intervals during the winter and spring to

give us a great crop of grain, fruits, etc., next year. Of course the honey crop is not guaranteed altogether by the copiousness of the rainfall; the atmospheric condition of the weather at the time the flowers are in bloom has much to do with the flow of nectar. Then, if there should be foggy weather at such time, the amount of honey gathered will be materially affected thereby. But, as I have intimated, we are in a fair way to count on a big crop of honey thruout the State the coming year."

MR. E. R. HARRIS, of Ontario, Canada, writing us Nov. 20, had this to say:

"In renewing my subscription to your estimable American Bee Journal, let me say that I have found great pleasure as well as profit in the perusal of its pages, and so long as I keep bees, and the Bee Journal maintains its present high standard of excellence, so long will I be a subscriber."

Thank you, Mr. Harris. We hope you will always keep bees.

EDITOR W. M. BARNUM, of Barnum's Midland Farmer, has this paragraph in a recent issue of his paper:

"The probability of the early adoption of the new phonetic method of spelling by the University of Chicago will, we are sure, meet with the hearty approval of Editor York, of the American Bee Journal. It is a move in the right direction, and we shall take it up ourselves at some future time."

We would like to suggest to Mr. Barnum that if the spelling reform "is a move in the right direction," he'd better not wait until "some future time" to get a "move on him" like that. "Now is the accepted time," etc.

THE MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION.—We have received the following from Hon. Geo. E. Hilton, about the next meeting of the Michigan State Bee-Keepers' Association:

FRIEND YORK:—I have just returned from Thompsonville, Michigan, the place of holding the next State bee-keepers' convention, which occurs Jan. 1 and 2, 1900. This will give us the advantage of the holiday rates on all railroads, and I have secured a rate of 75 cents per day at all three of the hotels. We have the Maccabees hall free of charge. This bids fair to be the largest convention held in the State in many years. Either Mr. J. T. Calvert or Mr. Ernest R. Root will be there, and other noted bee-keepers.

GEO. E. HILTON, Pres.

We would like to urge every bee-keeper who can possibly attend this convention to be present. Michigan bee-keepers always have a good convention, whether the attendance be large or small. But the next meeting ought to be a big one.

NICOTINE POISON.—Dr. Peiro, the experienced Chicago physician, writes us as follows:

"I am interested in Mr. A. I. Root's illustration regarding his friend's tobacco habit, as given on page 733. Mr. Herkner's experience is simply that of thousands of others who, thru ignorance or willfulness (generally the latter), persist in the use of one of our most virulent narcotic poisons.

"For twenty years, and more, I have urged upon patients the absolute necessity of permanently quitting the use of tobacco in any form, to maintain or recover their health. Most have an excuse, however, ready and potent to annihilate all arguments. The way some roll their eyes in abject consternation, and vow their utter inability to forego making smoke-stacks of themselves, with pipes or cigars, makes me blush for the sex I represent.

"Such utter despair at the very thought of really having to stop the use of the loud-smelling weed is indeed pitiful, as indicating the complete lack of manly determination. Young lads, barely entered apprentices in the noxious experiment, affect the most doleful sorrow at the suggested abstinence. They bewail the fate that requires so soul-torturing sacrifice! Indeed, life could be but an intolerable burden without tobacco. 'O no-o! I couldn't live without it; I'd die, doncherknow!'

"I wonder what the progeny of such weaklings will be? Or will Nature come to the rescue to prevent moral degeneracy? If not, the common clam will far eclipse them in intelligence."

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CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., Chicago, Ill. Wayland, N. Y. Boston, Mass.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



Supers for Winter.—“Australian Yankee” has for years, for wintering, tried, side by side with chaff hives and hives with cushions on, hives with supers left on, and the latter colonies come best thru the winter.—Australian Bee-Bulletin.

The Importance of Young Queens is urged by Editor Simmins. He says Mr. Cowan was among the first to insist upon their necessity, his practice being to keep them two whole seasons. But Mr. Simmins has never seen the queen that under high pressure would do as good work the second as the first season. They both agree that home-reared queens are best. As Mr. Simmins is a queen-breeder, that probably means queens reared in England as against imported queens.—Bee-Chat.

Worms and Pollen in Sections.—In my experience wax-moth will never touch comb unless pollen has been deposited in the cells at some time, and surely no bee-keeper would ever put on the market a section in which the queen has laid or pollen has been stored!—Australian Bee-Keeper. That may be all right in Australia, but on this side of the globe lots and lots of worms have been found in sections where no particle of pollen ever had been. Neither would a single cell of pollen disqualify a section for market if the section were all right in other respects.

Long Boiling of Foul Broody Honey Not Necessary.—Harry S. Howe thinks there must have been some mistake made by scientists in demanding

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Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

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Bee-Keeping in Colorado.

It is generally conceded that Colorado is one of the leading honey-producing States, and the opinions of its bee-keepers should have weight alike with bee-editors and supply-dealers. Realizing this, Editor E. R. Root is now attending the annual Colorado Bee-Keepers' Convention, at Denver, to become better acquainted with the Western bee-keepers and their methods. The readers of Gleanings in Bee-Culture will get the benefit of this in forthcoming issues. He has with him, of course, his camera, so as to present to our subscribers views of the West as he saw them. The first installment of these writings may be expected in our Dec. 15th issue.

Other Leading Bee-Keepers.

Gleanings in Bee-Culture Oct. 15th contained a biographical sketch of the most extensive bee-keeper in the world, Capt. J. E. Hetherington. This is followed in Dec. 1st issue by biographical sketches, with portraits, of the Coggshalls, David and W. L. In this article will be a discussion of the 4-frame non-reversible extractor, with which Mr. W. L. Coggshall and his "lightning operators" have made such phenomenal records. Special features of Dec. 15th issue will be given in this column next week.

Our rates for Gleanings in Bee-Culture are:

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so long boiling. He made experiments under the eye of Dr. Moore, of Cornell University, one of the World's best authorities upon the colon group, and found that between 10 and 15 minutes of actual boiling killed the spores as well as the vegetation stage of *Bacillus alvei*, and a temperature of 150° F. for several hours would kill them. Sunlight is almost surely fatal to all bacteria that do not normally live in it.—Bee-Keepers' Review.

How Does the Queen Get Water? seeing she never leaves the hive when mating or swarming, is asked in the Australian Bee-Bulletin. The answers are not of the most direct kind, but say, "Bees supply the queen's needs," or something to that effect, the one who most nearly meets the question squarely, saying, "The workers supply her with food and drink." If this boiler might be allowed a guess at the answer, he would say that the queen is a total abstainer, never drinking even water, there being always enough water in the food given by the bees to avoid the necessity of taking water clear.

Heading Off Swarming.—O. J. Hetherington gives his plan in the Bee-Keepers' Review. When the swarming season arrives, he drives the bees from the hive, and hives them in a new hive on the old stand, putting on supers. The old hive is put on a new stand and given a queen-cell, or, preferably, a laying queen. Five such driven swarms last season gave him 60 pounds of honey each, while the old colonies gave 90, 60, and less. When the harvest is over, he puts a queen-excluder over the old hive, sets the driven swarm over it, leaves it two or three days, then smokes down most of the bees into the lower hive, and kills the upper queen. The plan saves watching for swarms, secures a good yield, and leaves the colonies with young queens.

Large vs. Small Colonies.—Critic Taylor comments in the Bee-Keepers' Review upon the article of Adrian Getaz, (American Bee Journal, page 562), and thinks Mr. Getaz in error in assuming that a colony in a 12-frame hive would average 50 percent stronger than one in an 8-frame hive. His experience teaches him that the smaller the hive, within reasonable bounds, the stronger the colony in proportion to the amount of room. He is especially surprised that Mr. Getaz should think there would be less swarming from the larger hives. He thinks it must inevitably be greater, as he counts a large population the principal factor in the production of swarms.

Editor Hutchinson thinks the article by Mr. Getaz is so "sensible and fair" that he copies it, reserving, however, the right to think that even if it be true that as much honey per comb can be secured with the larger hive, there are reasons why Northern bee-keepers might prefer the smaller hive, the system of management being such that a small, readily movable hive is desirable, such a hive being especially desirable for cellar-wintering.

Getting Bees Out of Sections.—The following from the National Stockman is good advice for those who have no Porter-bee-escapes, or have not time to wait for it: Take a piece of cotton cloth large enough to cover the super and hang down two or more inches on each of its four sides when finished. On two opposite sides nail pieces of lath about as long as the super, and in the hem of the other two sides put buckshot to weigh it down. You have now what is called a "robber-cloth," which is very convenient to cover up frames of honey or brood when robbers are troublesome, for you can take it off or throw it on with one hand while holding a frame of honey in the other. To complete it as a bee-escape, make a pyramidal wigwam of wire-cloth with a hole at the top big enough so you can thrust your finger into it, cut a three-cornered hole in the center of your robber-cloth and sew your wigwam onto it. A



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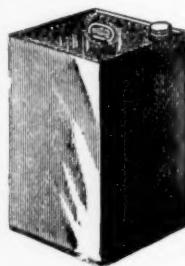
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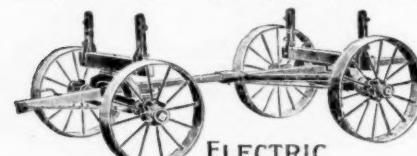
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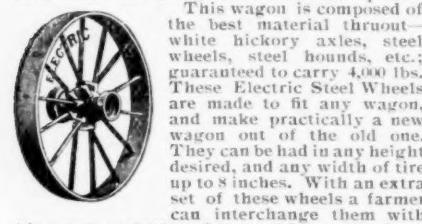
The economy of this proposition is not all found in the very reasonable price of the wagon itself, but in the great amount of labor it will save, and its great durability. The Electric



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Wheel Co., who make this Electric Handy Wagon and the now famous Electric Wheels, have solved the problem of a successful and durable low-down wagon at a reasonable price.

This wagon is composed of the best material throughout—white hickory axles, steel wheels, steel hounds, etc.; guaranteed to carry 4,000 lbs. These Electric Steel Wheels are made to fit any wagon, and make practically a new wagon out of the old one. They can be had in any height desired, and any width of tire up to 8 inches. With an extra set of these wheels a farmer can interchange them with his regular wheels and have a high or low-down wagon at will. Write for catalog of the full "Electric Line" to Electric Wheel Co., Box 16, Quincy, Ill. Mention the Bee Journal.



good size is to have the sides of your tent, that is from the lower corner to the top, 10 to 12 inches. From one of the three lower corners to the next will be the same measure. Pile your supers of sections one on top of the other, then throw the escape over the top, and the bees will be all out in 3 or 4 hours. It is best not to make the piles more than 10 supers high, altho 15 high works pretty well. Five is still better than ten. Of course, the larger part of the bees are smoked down into the hive before the supers are taken off."

GENERAL ITEMS

A Good Oregon Report.

Last spring I started with 12 colonies in poor condition, and we had a cold, wet spring. I had 22 swarms, lost 3, and increased to 24. I doubled up some, and got 920 pounds of comb honey, half white. One colony produced 142 pounds, and another 103. They are black bees, and didn't swarm. My bees are mostly blacks, and some crosses. Bees are in good condition. Our main crop is from poison-oak.

M. W. PRUNER.
Douglas Co., Oreg., Nov. 21.

A Very Poor Season.

I have 60 colonies of Italian bees, and in splendid condition for winter. My crop of honey was 1,000 pounds of comb honey. It was a very poor season, with a cold and wet spring.

G. P. UTENDORFER.
Sibley Co., Minn., Nov. 23.

Likes the Golden Method.

Bees have done nicely this year. The Golden method is all right. Last fall I put 12 colonies in winter quarters. I sold 2 colonies last spring, and from the 10 remaining I secured 600 sections of nice honey which I sold at 12½ cents each. I increased to 19 colonies, holding back swarming as much as I could by the Heddon method. The only colony which I managed according to the Golden method filled 112 sections; and the best colony by the other method produced 72 sections. I think if a person can spend all his time with the bees, and does not care for increase, the Golden

The Most Money

obtainable from a given amount of feed comes from cooking it. It makes all grain entirely digestible—none passes through the animal whole. The best and cheapest way to cook stock food is with a

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Furnace made of best cast gray iron with No. 22 galvanized steel boiler. 20 gallon size \$5.00—burns wood only; 50 gallon size \$12. and 100 gallon size \$16. burns either wood or coal. **These will please you.** Write for descriptive circulars at once—**FREE**.

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WOOL MARKETS AND SHEEP, CHICAGO, ILL.

method for producing comb honey is all right.

I have built a shed to hold 50 colonies, and moved all my bees into it. I have discovered that it is too wet in this part of Washington to keep the bees outside on the ground.

A. F. FLUCKIGER.
Lewis Co., Wash., Oct. 27.

Poor Year for Bees.

My bees did well the past season. I had 9 colonies in the spring and have 16 now. From five I took 35 gallons of white clover extracted honey, and when the season ended I reared queens and divided colonies, as I did not have a swarm during the season. It was a poor year for bees. Honey is scarce and no one has any to sell but myself. I am wintering half of my colonies on the summer stands and the rest in the cellar.

C. J. YODER.

Wayne Co., Ohio, Nov. 7.

Shorter Crop than for Years.

The honey crop in this county is shorter than for many years. My 102 colonies stored a little over 4 tons of surplus, which I sold for 6 cents a pound, all in a lump. I look for a good honey crop next year. We have had 3 inches of rain in the last two months. Wild flowers are in bloom, and bees are gathering some honey.

Tulare Co., Calif., Nov. 17. DAN CLUBB.

Favorable Conditions in Utah.

While we have had an off year in Utah this year, some bee-keepers' bees have fairly boomed, while others have done little or nothing. Personally, I cannot complain.

We are having beautiful fall weather, and while some of the bees are weak the conditions as a whole appear to be favorable.

E. S. LOVESY.
Salt Lake Co., Utah, Nov. 24.

Report from Southwestern Iowa.

I commenced the past season with 25 colonies, 24 being good ones, and one very weak. I increased to 39 colonies, partly by division and partly by natural swarming, and got an average of 50 pounds of comb honey per colony, spring count, which I have sold at home for 12½ cents a pound. I have never shipped any honey off to market; I peddle it in the towns, and get the cash for it; as honey is scarce there is no trouble to sell it.

I have my bees pack for winter, with plenty of stores. I always winter them outdoors pack in leaves and fine straw, and they winter safely. It is nice and warm here, and raining today. The clovers are nice and green, and plenty of them, too. We look for a crop next year.

Page Co., Iowa, Nov. 22. JERRY SCOTT.

Cleaning Up Unfinished Sections.

On page 716 I noticed an item about getting bees to clean up unfinished sections by putting them in a single super. The writer wants to know if any one has been successful by so doing. I had some unfinished sections and put them in a super and then placed them on a hive, and the bees cleaned out part of the honey. Then I put them on another hive and they were soon finished, not leaving a single cell that was not cleaned out nicely, and it was not over a week in being done.

I have 10 colonies but got surplus honey from only four the past season. As the spring was late and dry I got but little white honey. The most of the honey was gathered in the fall. On account of much rainy weather during the season bees had a poor chance to gather honey, but all except two colonies seemed to have honey. I had so much to do that I could not give them necessary care.

I will winter my bees as I did last winter as it was very successful, even as cold as it was then. I will put the same boxes on. I

Yellow Sweet Clover Seed

WE HAVE IT AT LAST!

We have finally succeeded in getting a small quantity of the seed of the yellow variety of sweet clover. This kind blooms from two to four weeks earlier than the common or white variety of sweet clover. It also grows much shorter, only about two feet in height. It is as much visited by the bees as the white, and usually comes into bloom ahead of white clover and basswood. We offer the seed as a premium

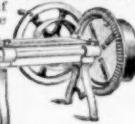
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So long as it lasts, we will mail a quarter pound of the seed to a regular paid-up subscriber who sends us ONE NEW subscriber for the American Bee Journal for 1900, with \$1.00. We will also "throw in" the balance of 1899 to such new subscriber. Surely, this is a great offer. We have been trying for years to secure this seed, and finally succeeded in getting it. It is new seed, gathered this season by an old personal friend of ours, so we know it is all right. But we have only a small supply. When nearly out we will mention it.

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can be secured from hens in winter if properly fed. **Green Cut Bone** is the best egg-producing food winter or summer. Nothing equals the **DANDY GREEN BONE CUTTERS** for preparing bone. Cut pieces so that chicks or mature fowls can eat it easily and without danger of choking. Hand and power combined, or both. Turn easy—cut fast. Catalogue and prices free. **Stratton & Osborne, Box 21, Erie, Penna**



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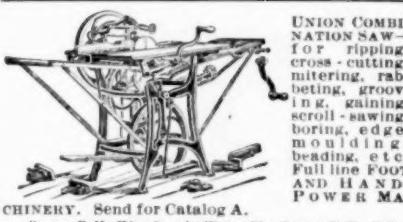
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Foundation, Sections,

And other Supplies, and get my prices. You will get the best goods and save money. Illustrated Catalog Free. BEESWAX WANTED:

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Dec. 7, 1899.

read in an article that bees should not see sunlight in the winter; then my plan of last winter, of setting a wide board in front to keep snow from stopping the entrance, will answer two purposes—keep out the snow and also the sunshine.

I had only four swarms last season, and two of them left. That seemed to be the style around here, if the bee-keeper did not see them as soon as they came out; so I had an increase of only two colonies. I had made a number of hives last winter expecting to fill them with bees, so I will not need to make any this winter.

SARAH J. GRIFFITH,
Cumberland Co., N. J., Nov. 13.

A Short Experience with Bees.

I have been keeping bees about 3 years, beginning with blacks. Last spring I got a golden Italian queen and also two 5-banded queens, and they are all doing well. I now have 25 colonies in 8-frame hives. The weight of one frame of honey was 10 pounds, which would make 80 pounds to the colony, and this has been bad season here for honey, altho this is the best country in the world for bees.

The way I manage swarming is to take the old hive away and put the new one in its place. I take one frame, with the queen, out of the old hive and put it into the new, letting the bees in the old hive rear a new queen. I think I can, from one good laying queen, rear a hundred during the season.

E. E. WILSON.
Swain Co., N. C., Oct. 12.

The Dead Bee.

Dead amid the dewy clover
Lies a bonny little rover,
Who could shape her course afar,
Without compass, without star.

Nevermore across the azure
Shall she sail in search of treasure;
Nevermore, when day is gone,
Home shall hie her galleon.

From the jonquil's golden chalice,
And the lily's ivory palace,
And the violets' divine
Cups of white and purple wine.

Smile, smile on, thou faithless summer,
To forget thine early comer.
Say, if thou hadst first departed,
Had she still been merry hearted?

On the boughs in rapture swinging
Gleefully the birds are singing.
I who mourn thee, little bee,
Will pronounce thine elegy:

Be it meanness or unmeanness,
Thou didst garner up life's sweetness.
Wiser than the sages wist;
Earth has one less optimist.

—Alice Lena Cole, in Century.

[Mr. Peter Westrum, of Hamilton Co., Iowa, kindly sent us the above poem.—
EDITOR.]

HATCHING CHICKENS—EASY JOB



when you know just how to proceed. When the course is mapped out for you by others of experience. When you are told just what to do and how to do it and what not to do. All these things are completely covered by the master hand of experience in our **20th CENTURY POULTRY BOOK.**

It leaves no poultry subject untouched. It's practical and of easy adoption. Among the rest it tells about the latest improvements in the world famous **RELIABLE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.** Used all over the U. S. and in 51 foreign countries. We mail the book to any inquirer on receipt of 10c to cover postage, etc.

RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., Box B 21 Quincy, Ills.

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The Novelty Pocket-Knife

(A heavier and stronger knife than the one we offered heretofore.)



(THIS CUT IS THE FULL SIZE OF THE KNIFE.)

Your Name on the Knife.—When ordering, be sure to say just what name and address you wish put on the knife.

The Novelty Knife is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed the name and residence of the Subscriber.

The Material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are hand-forged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The bolsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring-steel, and the finish of the handle as described above. It will last a lifetime, with proper usage.

Why Own the Novelty Knife? In case a good knife is lost, the chances are the owner will never recover it; but if the Novelty is lost, having name and address of owner, the finder will return it; otherwise to try to destroy the name and address, would destroy the knife. If traveling, and you meet with a serious accident, and are so fortunate as to have one of the Novelties, your POCKET-KNIFE will serve as an identifier; and in case of death, your relatives will at once be apprised of the accident.

How appropriate this knife is for a present! What more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother, or a lady to a gentleman, the knife having the name of the recipient on one side?

The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

How to Get this Valuable Knife.—We send it postpaid for \$1.25, or give it as a Premium to the one sending us THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal (with \$5.00), and we will also send to each new name a copy of the Premium Edition of the book, BEES AND HONEY. We will club the Novelty Knife and the Bee Journal for one year, both for \$1.90.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Mich. St., Chicago, Ill.

 Don't fail to mention the Bee Journal when writing advertisers.

Convention Notices.

New York.—The annual meeting of the Ontario County, N. Y., Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Canandaigua, Dec. 14 and 15, 1899. All interested in bees or honey are invited to attend.

RUTH E. TAYLOR, Sec.

Bellona, N. Y.

Illinois.—The executive committee of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association have changed the date of the ninth annual meeting to Dec. 26 and 27, 1899. It is understood that all the railroads will make half rates during the holidays. The State Horticultural Society and the State Teachers' Institute hold their annual meetings at the same time, and all at the State House, so that it will be a great inducement for a good attendance. We expect to have a fine program for the occasion, and a good time, as bee-keepers always do when they get together. Come, everybody!

JAS. A. STONE, Sec.

Bradfordton, Ill.

Vermont.—The Vermont Bee-Keepers' Association and the Vermont Horticultural Society will meet in Burlington, Dec. 12 and 13.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 12, the program includes, "Bees, flowers and fruits," (with stereopticon), by Prof. L. R. Jones, Vermont Experiment Station; and "How to begin bee-keeping," by R. H. Holmes.

On Wednesday, Dec. 13, among the various numbers on the program are these: General discussion—"What have we learned the past season about bee-keeping?" "Most economical way to change queens, and best method of introducing them?" by W. G. Larabee. "Are bees as capable of improvement as horses, cattle, or other animals or birds under domestication?" by J. E. Crane. "Is it desirable for honey-producers to adopt the Doolittle method of queen-rearing?" by R. H. Holmes. "Best method of building up colonies in the spring," by O. J. Lowrey. "Report on work done at Experiment Station apiary the past season," by Cassius R. Peck. "Best method of disposing of the honey crop in years of plenty," by Geo. W. Fassett. "Can the swarming impulse be bred out?" by H. L. Leonard.

There will be exhibits of fruit and of bee-products. These will be displayed in the assembly room, Experiment Station building, where the meetings are held. Everyone is strongly urged to bring something for these exhibits. The Central Vermont and the Rutland railroads have signified their willingness to grant the usual convention rates of one and one-third fare for round trip. Consult your station agent before buying your ticket. Burlington has several excellent hotels. Hotel headquarters will be at the Van Ness House, where the usual reduced rates will be granted. Everybody is cordially invited to attend. Ladies are especially welcome. It is believed that any one who will come will find the meetings interesting.

M. F. CRAM, Sec.

West Brookfield, Vt.

Queen-Clipping Device Free....

The MONETTE Queen-Clipping Device is a fine thing for use in catching and clipping Queens' wings. We mail it for 25 cents; or will send it FREE as a premium for sending us ONE NEW subscriber to the Bee Journal for a year at \$1.00; or for \$1.10 we will mail the Bee Journal one year and the Clipping Device. Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY,
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For Sale 350 Colonies of BEES in the best location in COLORADO. They produced last year over 40,000 lbs. of Honey.

Address, BEE-KEEPER, box 400, DELTA, COLORADO.

PATENT WIRED COMB FOUNDATION

Has no Sag in Brood-Frames.

Thin Flat-Bottom Foundation
Has no Fishbone in the Surplus Honey.

Being the cleanest is usually work the quickest of any foundation made.

J. A. VAN DEUSEN,
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If you did not receive our catalog last year send us your name and address and we will mail you our new catalog as soon as it is ready.

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California! If you care to know of its Fruits, Flowers, Climate or Resources, send for a sample copy of California's Favorite Paper—

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The leading Horticultural and Agricultural paper of the Pacific Coast. Publish weekly, handsomely illustrated, \$2.00 per annum. Sample copy free.

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They have also one of the **LARGEST FACTORIES** and the latest and most improved machinery for the manufacture of Bee-Hives, Sections, &c., that there is in the State. The material is cut from patterns, by machinery, and is absolutely accurate. For Sections, the **clearest and whitest Basswood** is used, and they are polish on both sides. Nearness to Pine and Basswood forests, and possession of mills and factory equipit with best machinery, all combine to enable this firm to furnish the **BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES**.

Send for Circular and see the prices on a full line of Supplies.

24 cents Cash paid for Beeswax.

low, upon its receipt. Now, if you want the money PROMPTLY, send us your beeswax. Impure wax not taken at any price. Address as follows, very plainly,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 MICHIGAN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.



This is a good time to send in your Beeswax. We are paying **24 cents a pound—CASH**—for best yellow, upon its receipt. Now, if you want the money PROMPTLY, send us your beeswax. Impure wax not taken at any price. Address as follows, very plainly,

HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—There is a firm tone in all kinds of honey, even buckwheat sells easier than of yore. 16c is obtainable for the best white comb which we class as fancy, and 15c for No. 1 grade; stained and of grades of white, 13@14c; amber, 10@12c; and dark to buckwheat, 9@10c. Extracted white clover and basswood, 8@9c; amber, 7@8c; dark, 6@7c. Beeswax, 27c. R. A. BURNETT & Co.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—There is a good demand for all kinds of extracted honey. White clover and basswood sell at 8@8½c; amber and Southern, 6@7c, according to quality and package. Fancy comb honey in no-drip shipping-cases sells at 15@16c; darker grades hard to sell at any price. Beeswax, 26c. C. H. W. WEBER, Successor to Chas. F. Muth & Son and A. Muth

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 9.—We quote No. 1 white comb, 13@14c; No. 2, 13@13½c; No. 1 amber, 13@13½c; No. 2, 12@13c. Extracted, white, 7½@8c; amber, 7@7½c; dark, 5½@6c. Beeswax, 26@22c. C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Demand is very good for all grades of comb honey. Receipts are somewhat light and not up to former years. We quote:

Fancy white, 15 cents; No. 1, white, 13@14c; amber, 11@12c; and buckwheat, 9@11c, as to quality. Extracted remains firm at following prices: California white, 8½c; light amber, 8c; white clover and basswood, 8c; amber, 7½c. Very little trade for extracted buckwheat as yet. Southern, fancy, 7½c per pound; other grades, as to quality, from 7c to 75c gallon. Beeswax quiet at 26@27c. HILDRETH & SEGELEN.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 1.—Fancy white, 16@17c; No. 1 white, 15@16c; No. 1 amber, 13@14c; No. 2 amber, 12@13c; buckwheat, 9@10c. White extracted, 8@9c. A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—White comb, 11½@12½c; amber, 8@10c. Extracted, white, 7½@8c; light amber, 7@7½c; amber, 5@5½c; Beeswax, 26@27c.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—We quote as follows: Fancy white, 10c; A No. 1, 15c; No. 1, 13@14c; buckwheat, 7@8c will not sell in this city. Extracted, light amber, 7@8c.

We are pleased to note that our market continues in splendid condition. While the supply is light, yet, owing to the high prices, it seems to be quite equal to the demand. Later on when the trade realizes the shortage more thoroly the demand undoubtedly will be much better.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—We quote: Fancy white comb, 15c; No. 1 white, 13@14c; mixt, 11@13c; buckwheat, 10@11c. Extracted, white, 8@9c; mixt, 6½@7c; dark, 6. Beeswax, 26@28c. MACDOUGAL & Co.

Successors to Chas. McCulloch & Co.

OMAHA, Nov. 18.—The November trade has up to the present not been as good as was expected, and shows a falling off from October. It seems that the somewhat higher prices this fall are affecting the consumptive demand to some extent, still the warm weather yet prevailing in this part of the country may also be partly responsible for it. While trade has been light, prices have been well maintained, nobody being burdened with stock to such an amount as to become oppressive.

Fancy white still going at 14@14½c, and light amber 1 cent less. Extracted, white, 8@8½c.

PEYCKE BROS.

DETROIT, Oct. 18.—Fancy white, 15@16c; No. 1, white, 14@15c; dark grades, 10@12c. Demand good and supply light. No extracted in market. White would sell for 8@8½c. Beeswax, 23@24c. M. H. HUNT & SON.

WANTED.—Comb and extracted honey; state price, kind, and quantity.

R. A. BURNETT & CO.,

33A 20th 163 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—Extracted honey all kinds; mail sample and price expected delivered at Cincinnati. I pay spot cash on delivery.

C. H. W. WEBER,
Successor to Chas. Muth & Son and A. Muth,
40Atf 2146-48 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Wanted! Your HONEY

We will buy it, no matter where you are. Address, giving description and price.

34Atf THOS. C. STANLEY & SON, Fairfield III.

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Latest Improvements. Perfect Goods.
Very Reasonable Prices.

Hives, Shipping-Cases Sections, Extractors, Etc.

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for the last winter
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which does away with all unnecessary work, and in which the bees will not die in the coldest winter. Send for special prices on quantity wanted. R. H. SCHMIDT & CO., SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

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Smokers, Sections,
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And all Apian Supplies
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you need to display and ship your honey in.
Send for Catalog. **BELL BRANCH, MICH.**
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Bingham's Perfect Bee Smoker
A Little Better than
"Perfect."



A Little Better than
"Perfect."

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Year

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Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other.
Because in 22 years there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.

We guarantee
satisfaction.

What more can anybody do? BEAUTY,
PURITY, FIRMNESS, No SAGGING, No
LOSS.
PATENT WEED PROCESS SHEETING.

Send name for our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil Material. We sell the best Veils, cotton or silk.

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, Revised.

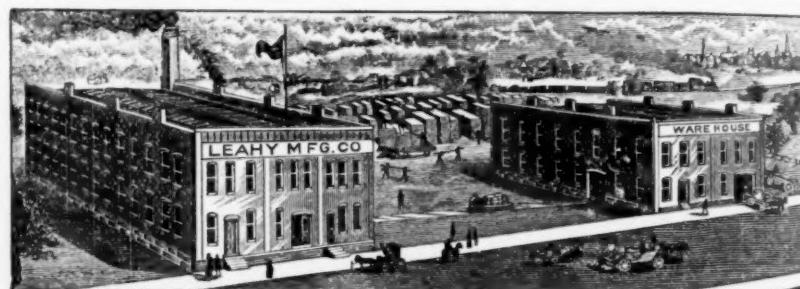
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Beeswax Wanted
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HONEY-JARS.

1-pound square, \$4.70 per gross, with corks; 5 gross, \$4.50 per gross. Labels, 60c per gross; \$1.00 for 500. We have several styles of Jars for retailing honey.

OUTSIDE CASES

for wintering bees, include bottom, body and gable cover—60 cents each, 10 for \$5.50.

BASSWOOD EXTRACTED HONEY, cans and kegs, 8½ to 9c per pound. Sample 5 cents. Catalog free.

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